

## CLAIMS

### What is claimed is:

1. A claim for obsolescence method relates to a claim method targeting production orders are less than forecast orders on a inventory management system in the manufacturing industry. Through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server at an enterprise end, the method is to achieve the objects of managing required products by clients, utilizing configure to order (CTO) concept of transmitting data to timely control life cycles of materials and to decrease the risk of a hoard of inventory. The disclosed method includes at least the following steps :

10                   Calculating material part numbers of produced finished goods from those variant orders between a forecast order and a production order through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server;

                    Generating quantities of at least one surplus stock according to those material part numbers of the variant finished goods;

15                   Calculating required quantity demands of the surplus/excess stock over a fixed time interval to compare with surplus stocks in inventory; and

                    Making for claim requests on the vendor/supplier ends.

2. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the forecast order is generated through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server based on procurement records provided by the vendor/supplier end to forecast required replenishment of quantities and material categories at the enterprise end at a predetermined interval.

3. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the production order relates to a build order placed by the client end at a predetermined interval.

4. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the step of calculating material part

numbers of produced finished goods from those variant orders between a forecast order and a production order through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server further comprises steps of the following :

5 Capturing at least one material part number of the finished goods from a storage media through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server;

Contrasting the material part numbers of both the production order and a forecast order at a fixed time interval; and

10 Determining if the material part number of the finished goods of the forecast order is more than the material part number of the finished goods of the production orders.

5. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the step of calculating material part numbers of produced finished goods from those variant orders between a forecast order and a production order through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server further comprises steps of the following :

15 Determining if the material part number of the finished goods of the forecast order is less than the material part number of the finished goods of the production orders; and

Adjusting the next forecast order through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server.

20 6. The invention as recited in claim 4, wherein a fixed time interval is pre-set by the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server based on various clients' requirements.

25 7. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the step of calculating material part numbers of produced finished goods from those variant orders between a forecast order and a production order through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server further comprises steps of the following :

Using the quantity amount of the forecasted order to deduct the quantity amount of the production order according to the material part numbers of the finished goods through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server;

Exploding bill of material (BOM) of the material part number of the finished goods to find a common material and a specified material; and

Storing the quantity amount and material part number of the surplus stock onto a potential excess parts column of the storage media.

8. The invention as recited in claim 7, wherein the specific materials are specified components or parts needed for respective prototypes/modules, no components and parts among which are overlapped in common.

9. The invention as recited in claim 7, wherein the common materials relate to general components or parts needed for at least two prototypes/modules and above, and are evaluated by pre-set columns through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server.

10. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the step of calculating required quantity demands of the surplus/excess stock over a fixed time interval to compare with surplus stocks in inventory further comprises the steps of the following :

Capturing a potential excess parts column through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server ;

Forecasting required quantity of the surplus stock at a fixed time interval through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server;

Using the amount of the potential excess parts column deducts quantity of the surplus stock to determine if the result is greater than zero; and

Distributing unused materials, if confirmed to be obsolescence, to relevant facility.

11. The invention as recited in claim 10, wherein the fixed time interval is pre-set by the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server based on life cycles of materials of various material features.

12. The invention as recited in claim 10, wherein the facility is to distinguish  
5 production demands according to various product prototypes/modules, and to implement received build orders at the enterprise end.

13. The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the method of utilizing configure to order (CTO) concept of transmitting data is to transmit data on the network, it also can setup different fields and formats according to different requirements from various clients.